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tory chapters contain a vast amount of general information about the valley, including the geology, meteorology, soil conditions, ground water, crops, transportation, population and commerce, and also concerning the river and its tributaries.

Full accounts may be found of the processes and historical development of the two kinds of irrigation used in Egypt; basin irrigation, or the ancient method of holding the flood waters over the valley for a period of days; and perennial irrigation, or irrigation from canals which supply water the whole year round. There is material here for the flood expert in the experiences with Nile floods and the effects of water storage on flood heights; for the student of soils in the analyses of resulting soils and the influences of water under different degrees of turbidity; for those interested in the commercial status of the valley and above all for the hydraulic engineer who has to deal with deposition of silt and bank erosion, barrages and dams. Besides, there are questions peculiar to the Nile which are extensively considered in these volumes: the interesting region of the sudd and the projects concerning it, the prevalence of basins which open up larger areas for occupancy and the problems of administration.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

François Coillard. *Missionnaire au Zambèze 1882-1904.* Par E. Favre. 572 pp. Map, ills., index. Soc. des Missions Évangéliques, Paris, 1913. Fr. 7.50. 10 x 6½.

It has been no part of the object of the editor of these interesting reminiscences to furnish a geographical record of the Zambezi country in which Coillard was a pioneer. Coillard has done that for himself in an earlier volume detailing his work of exploration. It has not been possible, however, to omit all geographical detail, for Coillard's letters and journals, here offered, describe the difficulties of the long trek out of South Africa and the dangers of canoe voyaging on the Zambezi. But the book especially describes the ethnology of the Barotse above the Victoria Falls, which was the missionary's particular interest. We thus have a somewhat minute and intimate study of the soul life, the psychology, of a savage folk at the time of their first contact with the higher culture. The work accordingly stands high in its appropriate place as a valuable introduction to the study of Barotse culture.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Forschungen im Innern der Insel Neuguinea. (Bericht des Führers über die wissenschaftlichen Ergebnisse der deutschen Grenzexpedition in das westliche Kaiser-Wilhelmsland 1910). Von Leonhard Schultze. 100 pp. Maps, ills., index. *Ergänzungsheft Nr. 11 der Mitt. aus den deutschen Schutzgeb.* Berlin, 1914. Mk. 4. 13 x 10.

Ergebnisse der Südsee-Expedition, 1908-1910. Herausgegeben von G. Thilenius. Vol. 1: *Der Kaiserin-Augusta-Fluss.* By O. Reche. 488 pp. Map, ills. Hamburg. Wiss. Stiftung. L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1913. 12 x 9.

These two works deal independently with the great stream which, in its eastward flow, very nearly bisects the territory of German New Guinea. The problem primarily set before Schultze was to run the boundary line between the lands of the Netherlands and Germany. His first task was to push inland from the north coast along the bounding meridian as far into the interior as it was possible to force his way in the company of the Dutch geographers with whom he shared the task of pioneering. In the pathless tangle of the mountain land he found himself engaged with the brook beginnings of a water system which seemed to have a general easterly direction. At the inconvenient distance from his seacoast base it was impossible to arrive at a satisfactory determination of this river system. Accordingly, he essayed the problem from the other end. He made a hurried reconnaissance up the Kaiserin-Augusta River in a steam vessel and beyond the head of such navigation in a launch. As his purpose was rather to identify the brooks whose acquaintance he had

made at their springs than to establish the position of the lower and more accessible river, he lost no time in pushing on to the head of navigation. Here he was quite successful, his riverine survey was linked with his earlier exploration along the meridian and we now are informed of the whole course of the river from its head-waters to the sea.

Reche, on the other hand, was commissioned to study the ethnology of the peoples of the river valley. He did not ascend as far as the geognostic work of Schultze had carried the earlier exploration, but he is more detailed in his reports of so much of the river course as he did cover, practically all of its alluvial valley. His interpreter was serviceable for a very few miles in the delta and beyond that brief limit it was impossible to establish any means of communication. For that reason, if for no other, we shall have to adopt a double standard in the consideration of his results. The record of observation seems very accurate. For every object collected he supplies data as to place of collection and enriches the record by full information as to all attendant circumstances, a valuable item which museum specimens sadly lack. But his interpretation of the various objects must be subject to later determination obtained in the slower progress of settlement when acquaintance with the many languages is obtained.

In one important particular we find ourselves heartily in accord with Reche, namely, the designation of this river. Schultze has adopted the name Sepik in slight correction of Full's (1909) name Sipik. This is known only at the mouth or rather at one of the mouths, another mouth is Kokuan, yet other names in use are Abschima and Azimar. These are not names of the river, they are but names for small stretches of the river as known to the folk of this or that hamlet. We cannot reckon how many such names there may be in the course of more than 600 miles of the system. In New Guiana there is no indigenous name for the whole stream. This is clearly a case where a European designation may properly be applied and the principles of priority sanction the name Kaiserin-Augusta.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

A Winter Holiday in Fiji. By Robert Brummitt. 173 pp. Map, ills. C. H. Kelley, London, 1914. 2s. 7½ x 5.

This unpretentious little volume is interesting within the angle of the writer's vision. His purpose was to see the Methodist mission stations in Fiji on a holiday trip. He addresses a narrow sectarian audience, but his story is just that which will interest those readers and will stimulate contributions in support of the evangelical and educational work among the Fijians which Australian Methodism has long supported. His comments on Fijian life are interesting and his missionary hosts have prevented him from falling into gross error. The map of the islands, however, is crowded with mistakes.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

EUROPE

The Nations of Europe. The Causes and Issues of the Great War.

A graphic story of the nations involved, their history, and former wars, their rulers and leaders, their armies and navies, their resources, the reasons for conflict and the issues at stake. By Charles Morris. 464 pp. Ills. J. C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1914. \$1.50. 9½ x 7.

A popular handbook, narrating in the style of a newspaper article the outbreak of the present European conflict, its underlying causes, the strength and resources of the belligerents, and the race-struggle between Teuton and Slav. After this follows a condensed chronicle of the course of European diplomacy and warfare from the beginning of the last century up to the present time. Some, perhaps, may not agree with the writer's sense of historical values and perspective when, for instance, he devotes pages to the Charge of the Light Brigade, and the Battle of Magenta, while he assigns only paragraphs to the Italian occupation of Rome and the severance of the concordat between the Roman Curia and France. There are sixty-four pages of half-tone reproductions of admirals, diplomats, fleets, submarines, aeroplanes, famous battle scenes and troops of the Great Powers at maneuvers.

DAVID H. BUEL.